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| **Region** | **The countries in the region** | **People: Ethnicity & Culture** | **Economic Development** |
| Western Europe | Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Republic of Ireland, Switzerland, and United Kingdom | -Western Europeans spread many European cultural characteristics around the world: English and French  -The hearth for international organizations concerning human rights  -Switzerland is neutral but joined the EU  --Much rebuilding needed to be done after world war II and so immigrants came in countries such as Germany.  -Countries like the U.K France, Netherlands didn’t have to search because as they decolonized people from those countries immigrated  -They were called Guest workers and not all receive full citizenship  -Germany received the most refugees | -Significant in creating Europe’s image as a global leader  -They were the first to experience the Industrial revolution   * - have 60% of all manufacturing jobs and 75% of research and development * -Germany has the third largest economy in the world and is a center trading institute for the world * -Used coal until 1972 where oil was used as a more better source of energy   -Great service industries |
| Northern Europe | Denmark, Faeroe Islands, Finland, Greenland, Iceland, and Sweden | -Great advocates of Human rights  - Mostly free from outside rule  -The Scandinavians are Germanic peoples, specifically the northern branch and descendants of Vikings  -Evangelical Lutheran Christianity is the major religion | -Relied on primary products until development of manufacturing and service industries in the 1900s  -Denmark has the largest fish catches in the world  -Sweden has large iron mining industries  Finland is a major world producing countries  -Sweden is the largest and most industrialized |
| Mediterranean Europe | Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain | -Launched the age of exploration  - Colonization the Portuguese and Spanish transplanted their languages and roman Catholicism around the world  -Portugal is one of the oldest countries in Europe  -They all speak languages in the Romance branch of the Indo-European language family and are roman catholic | -Greece and Portugal are the poorest in EU Italy is nearing U.K  -Agriculture is very important: olives table and wine grapes citrus fruits figs and specialized cereal grains for pasta  - The warm climate attracts tourists making it a major industry. As a result English and German are understood |
| East Central Europe | Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia Macedonia, Hungary, Latvia Lithuania Poland Romania Serbia and Montenegro Slovakia and Slovenia | -Share common experiences from Communism to more democratic forms of government  - Emerged as states in the late 1900s and the early 2000s  -End of world war I in 1918 they ever dominated by Russia German Austro-Hungarian and ottoman empires.  -Central Europe is emphasized the term East Central Europe is negative referring to the communist part of Europe  -Yugoslavia came in World war I and was called the Kingdom of Servs, Croats, and Slovenes “land of the south Slavs”  - The Slovenes and Croats are Roman catholic while the servs Macedonians and Bulgarians also the south slavs are eastern orthodox Christians other south slavs are Muslims and Bosnians  -Yugoslavia ceased to exist in 2002  -Ethnic tensions | -It took a long time for the industrial revolution to get there  -More comfortable with agriculture  -Communism was implied  - Not accustomed to pay for education health and higher education  -Tried to restrict trade  -After the war the country is receiving little foreign investment  -Macedonia escaped the ravages but its landlocked position among unfriendly neighbors and its distant location from wealthier countries of European attract little foreign investment to this largely agricultural country. |